

COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

## Sultan Restored

THE French cabinet has decided to restore Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef to the throne of Morocco from which he was deposed in August 1953 because of his pro-nationalist leanings. In the last few weeks this announcement had been expected sometime before the general election later this year. Coming as it does at the outset of the campaign, it is certain to be a lively issue and one which may have an important bearing on the alignment of parties in the next Assembly, and therefore the composition of the next coalition government. Having decided that there shall be no change in the proportional representation system of election, the Assembly has, in effect, opted for a fresh instalment of political impotence. Instability will reappear sooner or later and the familiar pattern of crisis and compromise which has dominated French politics in recent years is the prospect again in the future.

It is important to stress this for it is the backdrop before which events in Morocco will be shaped in the months ahead. At the outset it is necessary to correct any belief that the Moroccan drama has ended with the restoration of Ben Youssef, that this third act will witness the quiet, orderly development of Moroccan government towards home rule—as promised by M. Faure—and the growth of more friendly feelings between Rabat and Paris.

For not only is there no certainty that M. Faure will be the next Premier of France—and therefore no certainty that the next government will choose the same remedies to treat the effects of chronic nationalism—but there is also no certainty that the restoration of Ben Youssef is the ideal panacea for this particular problem.

For example, the Presence Française—representative of staunch conservative French settlers—will almost certainly dispute the decision on the grounds that it amounts to appeasement of nationalist agitation. Their livelihood, they fear, may become untenable in a Morocco where home rule makes no adequate provision for interests of minorities. Again, several groups of nationalists retain bitter memories of wayward and arbitrary behaviour by Ben Youssef before 1953 and will accept him back only if harnessed with the curb of constitutional monarchy.

THE shaping of Morocco's future will be the responsibilities of the new Government of France. One would feel more hopeful if there was a good chance that a Mendes-France or a Faure (despite his tragic attainancy in the past) would take the helm of government next year. But it is much less than a good chance, and the manoeuvrings of the Communists and Socialists give rise to some misgivings. It is difficult to say how much prestige M. Faure has earned for his achievements. He will undoubtedly tell the electorate that an ordered settlement in Morocco will result in a gradual withdrawal of some 60,000 French troops stationed there. This will appease some of his critics but at the same time it is certain to provoke strong criticism from the French colonials and their powerful lobby in Paris.

There will also be criticism that the move has been badly timed and that it was a reckless gamble to restore the former sultan at all. But M. Faure is pledged to the gradual development of Morocco towards home rule. And this ideal is attainable if he or his successor acts with care, patience and complete sincerity.

## US MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Aid For Any Invaded Country  
SUPPORT FOR UN PROPOSALS

Washington, Nov. 6.

The United States would do everything it possibly could to help any Middle Eastern country—Arab or Israel—that might be invaded, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr George V. Allen, said in a television interview today.

The United States government, Mr Allen said, "is going to be very angry at any country which starts a preventive war or an aggressive war." Likewise, he added, the United States "is going to be very 'pro' any country that demonstrates it wants to keep the peace."

Mr Allen, the State Department's senior Middle East specialist, said he thought Israel and Egypt might very well accept United Nations peace proposals to relieve tension in the turbulent area.

Mr Allen described the recommendations such as they had been unofficially reported as providing:

1. The United Nations should be allowed "to continue its work" of clearly defining the physical markings of the de-militarised El Ajia-Nizna zone, around which Egyptians and Israelis have battled furiously in recent days.

2. Neither side should maintain troops in the zone. United Nations observers should have "entire freedom" to determine if anyone crosses the boundaries.

Yesterday Mr Allen told the Israeli and Egyptian ambassadors to Washington that the United States supports "the United Nations plan."

Each ambassador gave apparently "sincere" assurances, Mr Allen said, that neither Israel nor Egypt had any intention of setting off an "aggressive" war.

## 3-Nation Agreement

Mr Allen did not say just what the United States would do in case of a full-scale attack. But he said it would operate under a three-nation agreement adopted with Great Britain and France after the Palestine war. This was designed to prevent a Middle East arms race and block any "forceful change" of Arab-Israeli frontiers.

Present Soviet policies, Mr Allen said in answer to a question, did not seem to "fit in with the purposes" of this agreement.

Mr Allen said the United States viewed "with grave concern" Egypt's deal to barter cotton for arms with Czechoslovakia, and he gave this account of previously disputed United States conversations with Egypt on possible weapons transactions.—Reuter.

Escaped Convict  
Surrenders

Seattle, Nov. 6.  
One of 10 convicts who escaped from the Washington State Penitentiary on Thursday surrendered today because, he said, "I forgot my heart pills and couldn't run very fast."

He said that after the break the convicts had trotted nearly 25 miles. He added: "I forgot my heart pills and couldn't run very fast." The inmates bored through a seven-inch concrete floor and then tunneled 60 feet to a point outside the prison. Prison officials described the escape as a "masterpiece of engineering."—United Press.

## ISRAEL TAKES "A MOST SERIOUS VIEW"

Jerusalem, Nov. 6.  
The Israeli government today warned Jordan that it takes a "most serious view" of last night's attack on the border settlement of Sdeh Hamud. The attack bore all the signs of a planned military operation, an Israeli Israeli ministry spokesman said, in issuing the government warning.

(Earlier, an Israeli spokesman had claimed that three Arab

That Snap  
Election  
May Not  
Come Off

Paris, Nov. 7.

The Government's plans for holding snap elections in December have received a setback and may postpone the whole scheme for several months and even bring down the Cabinet.

The blow was delivered by the Radicals under the leadership of M. Pierre Mendes-France. The Congress showed itself violently hostile to the Premier, M. Edgar Faure.

The objections of the congress to holding elections under the existing voting system were so strong that the Council of the Republic, the upper house of Parliament, will now certainly become the scene of a determined effort to hold up plans for elections this year and to make another attempt after the single-member constituency system had been restored first.

M. Mendes-France told the congress that the existing system of proportional representation coupled with the inter-party alliances could only bring back the same kind of incoherent and ungovernable assembly, that only the pre-war system of single member constituencies chosen in successive ballots could give the country the coherent majority needed to make stable and progressive government possible.

## Violent Reaction

The Government won the first round in the battle to hold snap elections in December last Wednesday when the Assembly adopted the early elections bill. But the Council of the Republic can now, if it desired, wreck the whole plan by being slow about passing the bill or amending it before it returns it for second reading to the lower house.

The violence of the Radical Party's reaction will, many French political commentators believe, turn the scale against the Government in the upper house, thus increasing the chances of getting the electoral system changed and putting elections off probably until February.

Both consequences would be a defeat for the present Government and for the centre a right majority in the Assembly which represents.—China Mail Special.

guerrillas from Jordan had tried to blow up three houses at Sdeh Hamud. No casualties were caused among settlers and damage was slight, he said.)

The warning was conveyed to Colonel R. Hammad, acting chief of the United Nations truce supervisory commission, and later to a Jordanian delegation attending its security meeting of the Israeli



Robert Ritchie, driving an Austin Healey 100, yesterday won the Macao Grand Prix after an exciting race. Last night at an official dinner, Madame Esparteiro, wife of the Governor of Macao, presented the prizes and here she is seen handing the Grand Prix trophy to Mr Ritchie.—Staff Photographer.

"DEAD"  
HUSBAND  
RETURNS

New York, Nov. 6.

A German war bride said today she would stay with her American husband, even though her first husband had returned after being legally "dead" for five years.

Mrs Lore Supinski, now living in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, cites a death certificate from a court in Nuremberg, Germany, to prove that her first husband, former German Storm Trooper Walter Choroba, is dead.

But Choroba was repatriated by the Russians last month after serving ten years as a war prisoner in the Soviet Union. Dispatches from Germany have quoted him as saying he will fight the death certificate which was issued in 1950.

## LEGAL MARRIAGE

His former wife married an American serviceman, John Supinski, in 1952 while he was stationed in Germany. Supinski said their marriage was legal.

"We did just what the German Court told us to do," he said.

The Court cautioned Mrs Supinski at the time she obtained the certificate that should her first husband ever prove to be alive she would have to choose between the two.

For Mrs Supinski there is no decision to make. She said: "Johnny is my husband. I want to stay with him and my children."—United Press.

## SUNNY SUNDAY

Paris, Nov. 6.

Paris boulevards were crowded with countless strollers as a spell of warm and sunny weather spread throughout most of France today.

Open-air cafes did a good trade with temperature rising to 65 degrees Fahrenheit.—China Mail Special.

Jerusalem mixed armistice commission held this afternoon. Israel informed both Colonel Hammad and the Jordan delegation that she believed the "best solution" of tranquillity along the Israeli-Jordan border was of benefit to both parties.

However, rejection of such incidents was liable to have serious repercussions.—Reuter.

Winner Of The Macao Grand Prix  
Receives His Trophy

## Right To Independence Recognised

Tito And Dulles  
In Agreement

Brioni, Yugoslavia, Nov. 6.

Mr John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State, and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia agreed at talks here today that the Communist countries of East Europe are entitled to their independence.

Mr Dulles told a press conference after their talks: "We were of common accord in recognising the importance of the independence of those states in non-interference from outside in their internal affairs and their right to develop their social and economic order in the way of their own choice."

Marshal Tito, who attended the press conference, was asked if he and Mr Dulles agreed on a common policy towards the Eastern European states.

"Yes, that is correct," he replied. "The two statesmen talked for two and a half hours under a warm Mediterranean sun on a rocky uninhabited island of the Brioni group in the Adriatic, where Marshal Tito has his summer residence."

Speaking on a terrace in front of a disused fisherman's hut, they and their closest advisers discussed Eastern European progress at the Geneva conference of foreign ministers. European security, German unity and the Middle East situation.

## LOOKED HEALTHY

Returning to nearby Brioni from Vanga Islet, they sat down to the press conference. President Tito looked in good health after a month on Brioni recovering from a rheumatic illness. Mr Dulles said he had a "most agreeable day."

He said he had reported to President Tito on the Geneva conference and heard the Yugoslav leader's views on the problems of European security and Germany.

"What those views are must remain a secret between us," Mr Dulles said.

Speaking in English, Marshal Tito said in reply to a question that in their discussion on Germany, "I spoke my opinion, he spoke his opinion."

Asked whether they agreed on methods of solving the German problem, he said: "That is another question."

## COMMUNIQUE

A communique issued by the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, in Belgrade, tonight said that agreement had been reached on a number of questions.

The communique said: "On November 6, 1955, the United States Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, met the President of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, on Brioni."

The President of the Republic entertained Secretary Dulles and his advisers to lunch.

In the conversation, which was held later in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the participants on the Yugoslav side were Vice-President Ruzica Kordelj, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Kosa Popovic and the Secretary-General of the Presi-

TODAY'S RACING  
SELECTIONS

## By "Rapier"

## RACE 1

Laddie  
Thunder Sky  
Ben Lawers  
Outsider:—First Lady.

## RACE 2

Attractive Power  
Hiram C  
Silver Dahlia  
Outsider:—Good Girl.

## RACE 3

Conqueror  
Dreadnought  
Atomic Caesar  
Outsider:—Pearl Diver.

## RACE 4

Anniversary 10  
Mainstay II  
Armament  
Outsider:—Pot O' Gold.

## RACE 5

Beautiful Phoenix  
Same Again  
Tonyber  
Outsider:—Royal Command.

## RACE 6

Shiraz  
Clonfickle  
American Carrot  
Outsider:—Rainbow.

## RACE 7

Fighting Spirit  
How Do I Know  
Bright Bay  
Outsider:—Supreme Command.

## RACE 8

Comet  
Straight Flush  
Tell-me-more  
Outsider:—Sunstroke.

## RACE 9

Another Victory  
Perfectibility  
Diamond Queen  
Outsider:—Rainbow.

## RACE 10

Bonita  
Super-King  
Norse Girl  
Outsider:—New Jersey.

## By "The Turf"

## RACE 1

Laddie  
First Lady  
Dutch Courage  
Outsider:—Fair Play.

## RACE 2

Hiram C  
Blue Bird  
Silver Dahlia  
Outsider:—Good Girl.

## RACE 3

Atomic Caesar  
Dreadnought  
Free Success  
Outsider:—New Love.

## RACE 4

Anniversary 10  
Bayshore  
Empress Delight  
Outsider:—Armament.

## RACE 5

Beautiful Phoenix  
Same Again  
Kentucky Lad  
Outsider:—Lily.

## RACE 6

Knock-Again  
Shiraz  
Rainbow  
Outsider:—Straight Forward.

## RACE 7

How Do I Know  
Supreme Command  
Chinese Mackerel  
Outsider:—Fighting Spirit.

## RACE 8

Hawking Moon  
Orange Beauty  
Straight Flush  
Outsider:—Tell-me-more.

## RACE 9

Outsider  
Ringway  
Perfectibility  
Outsider:—Oceanic Sky.

## RACE 10

New Jersey  
Super-King  
Bonita  
Outsider:—Arc Triomphe.

## Today's Teaser Tip

for the 5th race

Material for flying suits, maybe?

Saturday's tip was Giddup which finished third and paid a dividend of \$11.10.

RETURNING TO MOROCCO  
ON NOVEMBER 16

Paris, Nov. 6.

Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, exiled by the French government since 1953, will return to Morocco on November 16, it was learned today after an interview in which he confirmed the throne councillors in office until his arrival in Morocco.

The French and Moroccan military band played the flags side by side over a Paris suburban chateau today as France gave its official recognition to the reinstatement of the Sultan.

Grey-haired ben Youssef, clad in a soft blue fez and green djellaba, stood to attention with M. Antoine Pinay, French Foreign Minister while a French military band played the national anthem.

The ceremony at the Chateau de Saint Cloud, the Foreign Minister's official country residence, marked the full restoration to the throne of the man deposed and expelled by France in August 1953 for his nationalist leanings.—Reuter.

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Pure Silk w/Emb'd Camel-Knicker ..	\$22.	\$17.
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AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.45 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

(Please note special showing times)

## TO-DAY

A picture for those who have seen the Air Display  
A "MUST" for those who missed it —



FRANK LOVEDAY - ALEX NICOL - BARRY SULLIVAN - BRUCE BENNETT

Lobby display of aircraft models at Princess and Empire by courtesy of Radar Co. at King's by Hobby Center

AT KING'S — Full efforts of PERSPECTA SOUND

Complimentary tickets are not valid

# NEW YORK GREAT WORLD

CANALWAY BAY TEL 78721 KOWLOON TEL 53500

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NEW LAUGHTER IN STORE WITH NORMAN WISDOM

In

## "MAN OF THE MOMENT"

Also Starring

Lana Morris • Bolinda Leo

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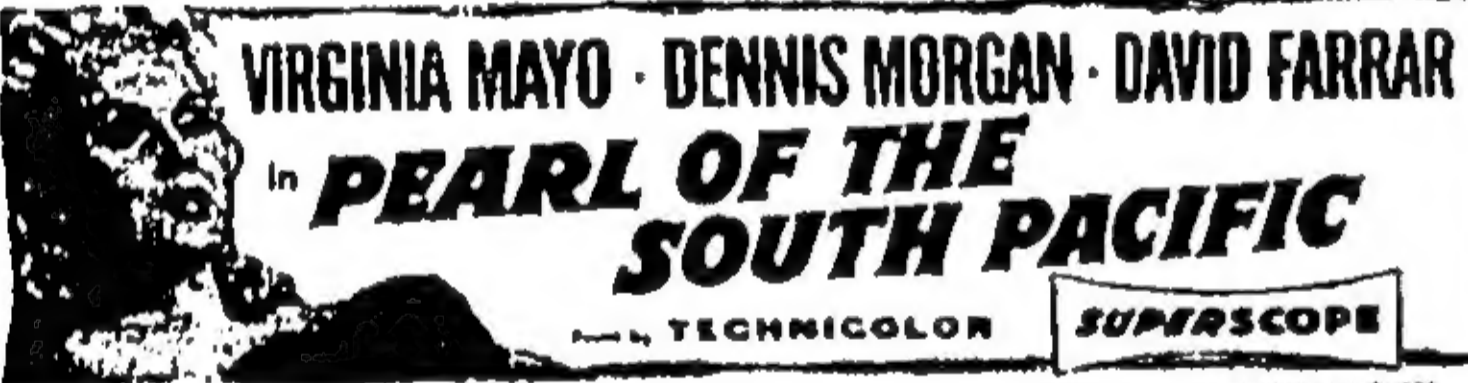
A J. Arthur Rank Picture

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

"FESTIVAL TIME"

The Venice International Film Festival of 1955

— NEXT CHANGE —



# ROXY & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

HAN SUYIN'S IMMORTAL LOVE STORY

20th Century-Fox presents

WILLIAM HOLDEN • JENNIFER JONES

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Commencing To-morrow: "UNCHAINED"



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## Big London Wedding



Miss Emily Licos, 24-year-old daughter of a Greek film distributor and racehorse owner, leaving St Stephen's Church, Walbrook, in the City of London, with her husband, Mr James Tennant, second son of Lord Glenconner, after their wedding last week.—Central Press Photo.

## Eden, Macmillan & Morrison To Speak

## Missing Diplomats Case To Be Debated In Commons

London, Nov. 7.

Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, and Mr Harold Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, will be the principal Government speakers when the House of Commons discusses the case of the two missing British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Maclean today.

## HOPES OF PROGRESS AT GENEVA

Geneva, Nov. 6.

Mr Charles Wilson, United States Defence Secretary, left here by air for Washington tonight after attending the initial phase of the "Big Four" conference.

"We sincerely hope that the frank discussion of the problems by the four foreign ministers will finally result in some real progress," he said before leaving.

His place in the American delegation has been taken by Mr Gordon Gray, assistant Defence Secretary for international security affairs, who flew here from Washington earlier today.—Reuter

## SHOOT LESS GAME PLEA

Salisbury, Nov. 6.

To ensure that the big game population of Southern Rhodesia is maintained, the government has decided that in future hunters will have to be content with licences to shoot restricted numbers and only certain species.

The Southern Rhodesian Game Officer said there is still a fairly large game population in the colony, but in view of the number of animals which have been shot in anti-gazette fly operations, game has been declining for some years.—China Mail Special.

## SKIPPING CAN BE DANGEROUS

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Nov. 6.

Peggy Henselme, 6, has given up skipping for a while. She nearly choked to death when she swallowed a pencil while skipping. She was rushed to hospital where the pencil was removed. A doctor said: "We got it out only just in time."—China Mail Special.

Bloemfontein, Nov. 6. After spending two days in the family refrigerator in Johannesburg a pet cat was found frozen stiff. But several hours later, after it had been placed in front of a warm stove, it began to thaw out and was soon leaping up and meowing for its dinner.—China Mail Special.

## DOCTORS GIVE HIM A THOROUGH CHECKUP IKE FIT TO LEAVE HOSPITAL?

Denver, Nov. 6.

President Eisenhower had a medical examination at Fitzsimons Army Hospital this afternoon to determine when he could leave hospital.

Dr Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, arrived early in the afternoon and joined Mr Eisenhower's staff of physicians at Fitzsimons for what the White House described as a "rather lengthy medical examination."

If they are satisfied with his condition they will submit a suggested programme for this week and "the President" will then make the decision, said the Presidential press secretary, Mr James Hagerly.

### HIS BEST GUESS

Mr Hagerly said pending a report from the doctors his "best guess" was that Mr Eisenhower would leave next Friday for Washington, perhaps spend the weekend at the White House, then leave for Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on Monday.

The morning medical bulletin continued to report progress in his recovery from a heart attack which he suffered on September 24.

The President this morning, following a routine "designed primarily on mobility as an antidote to the weakness produced by long bedrest," received new confidential reports on fighting in the Middle East. The White House declined to elaborate.—United Press.

## MORE TIME FOR TRAINING

Munich, Nov. 6.

Political lectures have been reduced to a minimum for Hungarian athletes to give them more time for preparation for the 1956 Olympic Games, refugees said today.

They told Radio Free Europe, a private American anti-Communist radio station, that the Hungarians were concentrating their effort for the games on swimming, football, shooting and the track events.

Coaches in Hungary were anxious to let their star athletes meet as many first-rank Western athletes as possible. Training schedules for Hungarian Olympic probabilities had been increased to between four hours and six hours daily and athletes were subjected to the discipline imaginable.

The coaches were also developing a large group of second-string athletes, some of whom may be good enough by the time of the Olympics to replace the big "stars." The refugees said.—China Mail Special.

## Less Noise Plea By Deaf Council

Pretoria, Nov. 6.

A national conference on noise has been called by the South African National Council for the Deaf. It will be held early next year.

Mr H. S. Jooste, Secretary of the Council, told the annual congress of the Medical Association in Pretoria: "People are working and living under the most noisy conditions without appreciating the latent danger and in many cases the actual damage being done to their ears." Children running about with continuous and recurring carache and with chronic discharging ears were never taken to a doctor, he said.—China Mail Special.

## Norway's A-plant

Oslo, Nov. 6.

Work has begun on the site for Norway's first atomic reactor for industrial use. The reactor in south-east Norway, will provide steam for a large pulp and paper concern.—China Mail Special.

## COMPROMISE PLAN TO END DEADLOCK IN U.N.

United Nations, Nov. 6.

A compromise in the voting deadlock between the Philippines and Yugoslavia for a seat in the Security Council was under "informal discussion" by Western powers this weekend, an informed source said today.

Neither the Philippines nor Yugoslavia has received an outright majority in 12 ballots conducted by the General Assembly so far.

The ballots have divided the United States and Britain. Britain is backing Yugoslavia on the grounds that it is an eastern European nation and entitled to a Security Council seat for the next two years under the "gentlemen's agreement" of 1946 among the major powers.

The U.S. has repeatedly stated that it supports the Philippines.

### Belgian Plan

Russia backed Yugoslavia shortly after the voting began on October 14. The first Soviet candidate was Poland, but it received poor support in the Assembly, and after a few ballots, Russia withdrew its support.

A compromise plan was reported to have been proposed by Belgium, which, with the other Benelux nations, the Scandinavian bloc and some of the Commonwealth nations, is backing Britain in supporting Yugoslavia as an east European candidate.

Belgian delegates say the plan is in "circulation" but deny that they introduced it. Under the plan, the Philippines would be elected for a two-year term beginning January 1 to succeed Turkey. When elections are held two years hence an east European nation—but not necessarily a Communist nation—would be assured of majority support, sources said.

The sources said that after that an Asian and an east European nation would take it in turns to hold the seat for a two-year period.

### Serve Two Purposes

This would serve two purposes: It would end the current deadlock, which is an obvious split of the Anglo-American front. It would also help to meet Asian demands for greater representation in the Security Council.

However, many observers believe that in the thirteenth ballot on Tuesday the deadlock will continue.

They said this would probably lead to another "period of reflection," during which the Belgian plan will be given further consideration. There was no indication tonight that either the U.S. or Britain would change their position. But observers said the Belgian plan would cut support away from the British position and possibly win the Philippines the several votes it needs.—United Press.

## WEAK SPOTS IN DYKES

The Hague, Nov. 6. Experts have found 51 weak spots in the sea dykes of Zeeland Province, in the Netherlands.

Schouwen-Duiveland Island, which was one of the worst stricken areas in the floods of 1953, has 15 of the weak spots, it was reported. Work has begun to strengthen the areas.—China Mail Special.

# QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



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# CAPITOL RITZ

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

When he came to her room at night... was it his or to his...



TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.00 NOON

Burt Lancaster in "FROM HERE TO ETERNITY" A Columbia Picture

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



TO-DAY SPECIAL SHOW AT 12.30 p.m.

"GUN FURY"

# MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

THE STRANGING PURSUIT... THE FORTUITOUS CRISIS... THE SOFT ROUND CURVES OF WOMEN...



ADDED ATTRACTION Official Heavyweight Championship Contest! ROCKY MARCIANO VS ARCHIE MOORE

— NEXT CHANGE — "RAGE at DAWN"

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# WATER IS PRECIOUS

USE IT WISELY

Valentine's



# Truce Chief Has New Secret Plan For Palestine

## Cabinet Approves Sharett's US Visit

Jerusalem, Nov. 6. The Israeli Cabinet today approved a visit by Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Foreign Affairs Minister, to the United States. He is expected to take up with United States Government officials talks which started last month in Paris and Geneva regarding Israel's request for Western arms and a guarantee of Israel's frontiers.

## Ships Ferry Supplies From Suez To Cyprus

Nicosia, Nov. 6. The 4,285-ton British ship Snowden Smith arrived at Famagusta today from the Canal Zone carrying vehicles and supplies for troops in Cyprus.

Also aboard were elements of the Rear Headquarters of the Middle Eastern Land Force, which will be functioning later this month from Episkopi, ten miles west of Limassol, and the British Joint Air and Land Middle East Headquarters will be established.

Two other British ships, the 4,202-ton Egan Gibb and the 4,255-ton Humphrey Gale, are now working with the Snowden shuttling between the Canal Zone and Famagusta to complete the transfer of supplies and troops by the middle of November.

Three more minesweepers have joined the flotilla patrolling the Cyprus coast to prevent arms being smuggled to the island during the longer winter nights. —Reuter.

## Double Colour TV Programme

New York, Nov. 6. The National Broadcasting Company today announced a \$12 million (about £4,250,000) plan to double its colour television programmes in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago by next year. —China Mail Special.

## ISOLATED CLASHES REPORTED AT ISRAEL VILLAGES

Jerusalem, Nov. 6. Major-General Burns, the United Nations truce chief, today considered the threatening Arab-Israeli situation with his advisers immediately on his return to Jerusalem.

Gen. Burns, who has visited New York and London over the past two weeks, saw United Nations observers stationed in the Gaza strip and the El Auja demilitarised zone centres of fighting between both sides.

They gave him a first-hand account of last week's battle between Israeli and Egyptian troops at El Sabha, the most bitter flare-up since the Arab-Israeli armistice of 1949.

Gen. Burns has a new plan for maintaining the ceasefire along the border. No details have been disclosed, but it will presumably supplement his proposal for a mile-wide buffer zone between the opposing sides.

**Incorrect**  
The Israeli chief delegate at the headquarters said the new plan was connected with a buffer zone. A United Nations spokesman said this interpretation was incorrect.

## Train Driver Forgot

Bonn, Nov. 6. Railway officials stopped and recalled a train at Bamberg when it roared past yesterday, because the driver forgot he was to stop there.

The train went back to Zappendorf, took aboard the indignant passengers, and brought them to Bamberg about half an hour late.

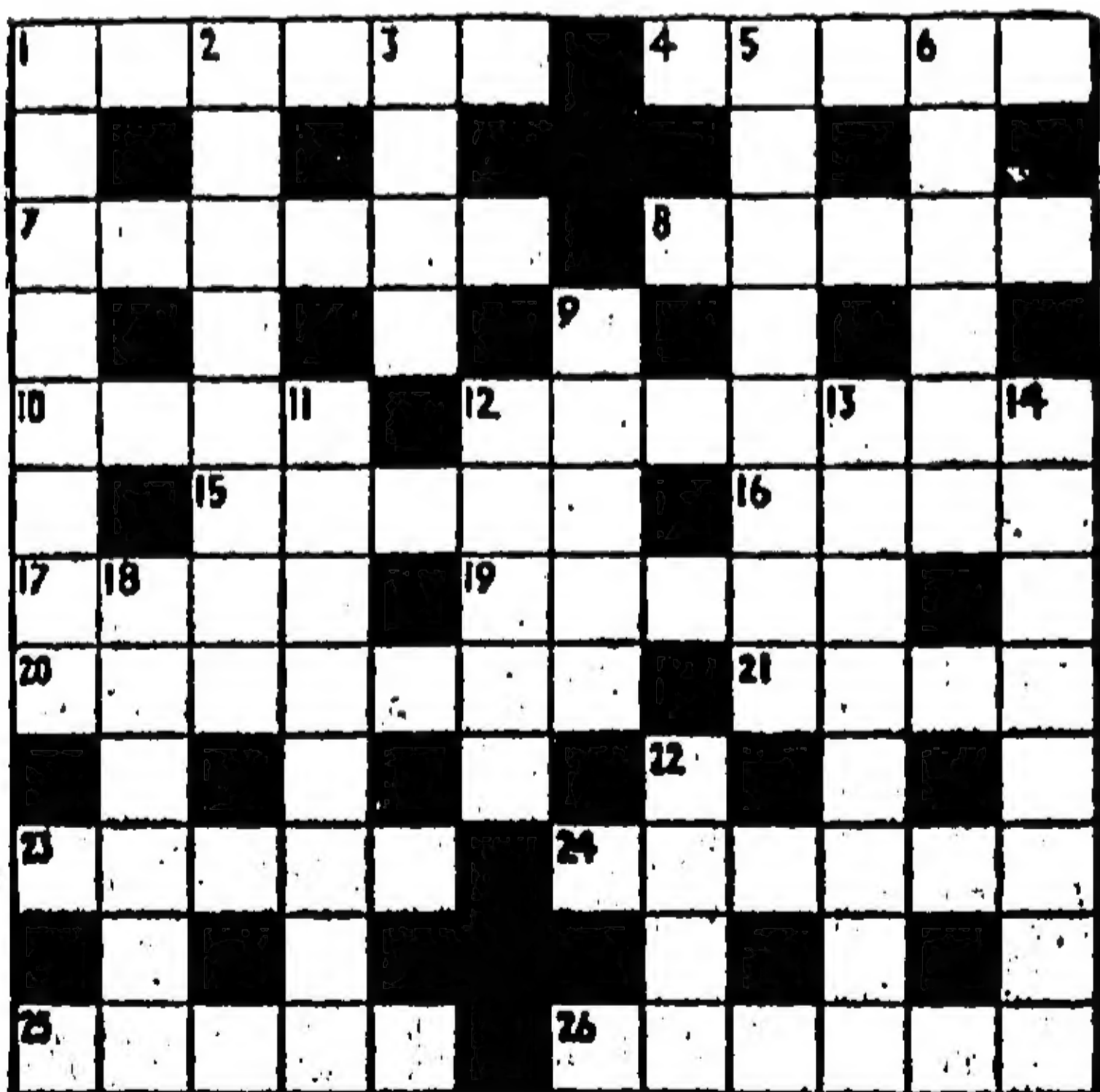
The driver explained that he had forgotten an alteration to timetables which put a Zappendorf stop on his schedule. —China Mail Special.

## FREAK SHARK

Capetown, Nov. 6. South African fishermen travelling from Capetown found in their nets a fish later identified as "a freak shark of the man-eating variety."

The creature had the body of a shark but a grotesque, almost round, head. —China Mail Special.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



**ACROSS.**  
1 Register (6).  
4 Attempt (5).  
7 Place of worship (6).  
8 Lawn (6).  
10 Plunder (4).  
12 Negotiated (7).  
13 Allotted portion (5).  
14 Lake (4).  
17 Prophet (4).  
18 Shaking tree (5).  
20 Extends (7).  
21 Tepee (5).  
22 Sharp (5).  
24 Lower in dignity (6).  
25 Employing (5).  
26 Highly pleased (6).

**DOWN.**  
1 Without pity (5).  
2 Writer of music (5).  
3 Part (4).  
5 Pennon (5).  
6 Reply (5).  
9 Lock of hair (5).  
11 Menace (5).  
12 Commerce (6).  
13 Apartment house (5).  
14 Fated (5).  
16 Important periods (6).  
22 Relate (4).

**SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.**—Across: 3 Platters, 6 Enture, 9 Enduring, 11 Register, 12 Vire, 13 Octave, 15 Erred, 19 Item, 23 Selected, 24 Hindered, 25 Severe, 26 Peerless. Down: 1 Merry, 2 Usage, 5 Female, 4 Lost, 5 Tour, 6 Ellet, 7 Signal, 10 Demur, 14 Order, 15 Rescued, 16 Bishop, 17 Silence, 20 Screw, 21 Archer, 22 Mail, 23 Last.

## US CORPS ORDERED TO WIDEN

## Chemical Warfare Research

Washington, Nov. 6. THE United States Army Chemical Corps today was ordered to widen research into germ and gas warfare.

New biological, radiological and chemical weapons and methods to combat them should be developed "to the fullest extent the human mind can encompass," the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Charles Brucker, said today in a call for re-organization.

The reorganization will be based on a report prepared by a special committee of scientists, chemical experts and educationists.

Their report said the Chemical Corps should concentrate its research on the development of weapons of "a maximum potential irrespective of particular concepts of warfare," the objective being to subdue an enemy without destroying property which the victor might want to save.

The committee criticised what it called "a lack of public understanding" in this matter adding that atomic warfare was "freely discussed" but much work of the Chemical Corps had been assumed to be "horrifying" in character.

The group urged franker recognition of the "proper places of chemicals and biological warfare" and of the importance of defensive measures.

The army had said in a circular issued last summer that these "special purpose" weapons should no longer be listed in the "mass destruction" category with nuclear weapons. —Reuter.

## MAN GOES BERSERK

Compton, Calif., Nov. 6. Police said a man went berserk with a 25-calibre automatic pistol today, killing his estranged wife and another woman and critically wounding a third woman.

Officers said Mrs. Alice Decker, 32, and Helen Witt, 23, were killed in a spray of bullets in Mrs. Decker's home. Mrs. Jean Witt, 40, mother of one of the dead women, was taken to a hospital in critical condition.

Booked on suspicion of murder was Mrs. Decker's estranged husband, Ray Decker. Officers said Decker had argued with his estranged wife over their marital problems. —United Press.

## Czech Paper For Selassie

Prague, Nov. 6. A State-owned paper at Rozumberk, Slovakia, is to supply Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia with personal notes in special boxes with pictures of himself and the Crown Prince, the People's Party newspaper Lidova, Democratic reported.

Another factory near Liberec, north Bohemia, has sent chandeliers of cut crystal, each carrying 141 bulbs and weighing 180 kilograms (more than three hundredweight), to the Emperor's palace at Addis Ababa, press reports said. —China Mail Special.

## WEED SPOTTER

Melbourne, Nov. 6. Country Party Member, Mr. S. T. Stephens, told the Victorian Legislative Assembly that a severely noxious weed, banned by Act of Parliament and bringing fines to landowners was flourishing on land near Parliament House in Melbourne.

The acting Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Nott, said it was news to him but he would have the growth known as Greenweed eradicated. —China Mail Special.

## THE QUEEN AND LOLLO



The Queen chats with glamorous Glynis Lollobrigida as she meets the stars at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square, London. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh were attending the Royal Film Show. On Glynis's left is Virginia McKenna. —Reuterphoto.

## Gen. Slim To Open Press Conference In Australia

Canberra, Nov. 7. The Governor-General of Australia, Sir William Slim, will open the business session of the eighth conference of the Commonwealth Press Union in the Albert Hall here today.

Delegates of 14 Commonwealth countries attending the three-day meeting arrived here today by air from Brisbane, capital of Queensland, where they inspected industries.

Sir William will be welcomed by the British President of the Newspaper Society and Chairman of the conference, Mr. Malcolm Graham.

Sir Harry Brittain, who initiated the first conference in 1909 and founded the Empire Press Union now known as the Commonwealth Press Union, will voice the meeting's thanks. A message from Sir Anthony Eden, the British Premier, will be read to the conference. Sir Anthony was himself a delegate to the last gathering in Australia 30 years ago.

### Discussion

After the formal opening, Mr. Hugh Astor of the Times will lead a discussion on freedom of the press and journalistic ethics. Lady Huntly, a director of Kemsley Newspapers Limited, will begin discussion on journalists' training.

Later the conference will consider the impact of television, and sound radio, on newspapers, Commonwealth press communications and the world newspaper situation.

Before leaving for Victoria next weekend, delegates will inspect the Snowy River hydro-electric power project. —China Mail Special.

## Japan Planning More Diplomatic Missions Abroad

Tokyo, Nov. 6. Japan's Foreign Ministry is considering setting up diplomatic missions in Communist countries such as Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, the Japanese news agency, Kyodo, said today.

The ministry believed the current Japanese-Soviet peace talks in London would be successfully concluded before the end of 1955.

It had asked for funds to establish new legations and to set up or raise the status of ten consular offices abroad next year, the agency added.

New legations are expected to be set up in Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Denmark and Israel. A Consulate General is to be established in London. —Reuter.



A smiling Princess Margaret is pictured in the foyer of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, for the gala performance in honour of President Lopes of Portugal. —Central Press Photo.

## Twining Would Strengthen F.E. Air Forces

Seoul, Nov. 6. United States Air Force Chief of Staff General Nathan F. Twining flew to Seoul today and said he would like to strengthen the Far East Air Forces.

Gen. Twining, in Korea for a quick two-day look at advance elements of the Fifth Air Force, told newsmen that he is "very happy" with the US Air arm in the Far East.

"We are well situated, but we would like to have more," he said.

He told newsmen on his arrival that there were no plans to withdraw the Fifth Air Force from Korea and said, "There would have to be a lot better world conditions than today." —United Press.

## RUSSIAN ENVOY TO PEKING SAYS: China's Taiwan Claims Can't Be Ignored

Tokyo, Nov. 6. Soviet Russia gave its full support today to China's claim to Taiwan and declared that Peking's voice could not be ignored in world politics.

Soviet Ambassador to China, P. Yudin, said the Russian people hoped the Chinese people would recover their sovereign rights over Taiwan and achieve victory in their righteous task.

A Peking radio broadcast heard in Tokyo quoted from a speech the Soviet diplomat delivered at a reception held in Peking tonight commemorating the 38th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

### Important Power

"The People's Republic of China today is an important power in the development and advancement of international relations," Ambassador Yudin told the 1,200 persons attending the reception.

"International issues, in particular those of the Far East, cannot be solved without the participation" of the Peking regime, he said.

The Peking broadcast said China's Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Chu Teh were present at the reception. —United Press.

## Unsatisfactory School Age Appetites

Sydney, Nov. 6. A Health Department Survey has shown that one third of Sydney's school children have lunches of soft drinks, sweets and ice-creams, some of them spending as much as 4s. These lunches were regarded by the survey as "unsatisfactory."

One-third have "satisfactory" lunches, and the other third "reasonably good" menus.

"Unsatisfactory" lunches were described as of cakes, sweet biscuits, bottled drinks, chocolate, other sweets and ice-creams.

### PARENTS' CLASSES

The "satisfactory" lunches were eaten at home or brought from home.

Director of schools medical service, Doctor E. S. Myers, urged nutritional classes for parents. He prescribed this as a satisfactory lunch for a child: one or more sandwiches or bread rolls filled with meat, cheese, egg or fish; additional sandwiches (according to capacity) with such fillings as salad, peanut butter, dried fruit, vegetable or meat extract and a piece of fruit.

In addition the child should drink the milk supplied by the school at morning recess. —China Mail Special.

## Train Jumpers Rounded Up

Karachi, Nov. 6. About 170 passengers were rounded up from a train here because they were travelling without tickets.

All were fined amounts ranging from five rupees (about 7s 6d) to 30 rupees (about 40s). Thirty of them who could not pay the fines were sent to prison. —China Mail Special.

## POCKET-SIZE LOUDSPEAKER

New York, Nov. 6. The Radio Corporation of America today unveiled what it called "the smallest loudspeaker ever built" for use in pocket-size transistor radios.

The miniature speaker is only 3 1/4 inches in diameter and a little more than one inch thick. An RCA spokesman said it incorporates "radical changes in loudspeaker design."

ROA said the tiny speaker's performance is comparable "in all respects" to earlier type speakers. —United Press.

## Kabuki Troupe Leaves Dublin

Dublin, Nov. 6. Madame Tokuko Azuma's Kabuki troupe left Dublin for Paris tonight after a brilliant two-week success in the Irish capital. The Japanese troupe will give their first Paris performance at the Hébertot theatre on Thursday. —France-Press.



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All Souls Day Service at Happy Valley.  
Red Cross Distribute Clothing to Fire Victims.  
H.M.S. Newcastle Farewell Concert.  
Fire at Fa Hui Village, Kowloon.  
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# AT THE COURT OF A MODERN SOLOMON

By Oliver Messel

Oliver Hilary Sambourne Messel, the list of whose stage designs reads like a modern theatrical history of England, is now, at 51, exploring a real-life setting as fantastic as any of his own creations—the Court of the Kabaka of Buganda. Messel, a friend of the Kabaka, was invited to share this reinstated chieftain's triumphal return to Kampala; he is one of the few Englishmen to penetrate the place and take part in all its ceremonies. He reports:

INSIDE the gates and high walls of reeds plaited in bands with strips of bark—the palace is fenced all round in this way with outer and inner courts—are hibiscus trees with flowers of flame and magenta, many-scented flowering shrubs, and jacaranda trees that shed blue flowers on the grass as brilliant coloured birds fly among the branches.

On my first glimpse of the palace the crowds were swarming as thickly inside as outside the gates, and only steered by the hand of Princess Irene, the Kabaka's sister, was it possible to squeeze into the door of the palace loggia.

## Prostrate Figures

Everywhere were figures prostrate on the ground, hundreds of them. All the women's institutes of Buganda.

FOR MISS CILENTO

## STARDOM IS SO LONELY!

By EVELYN IRONS

B LONDE, 5 ft. 4 in., toulou-haired Diane Cilento is the latest English girl to make a big hit in New York. They are building her up (as if that were necessary) as London's Lolobridget.

Only one of this city's seven daily newspaper drama critics ventured to be bored by "Tiger At The Gates" when it opened on Broadway a fortnight ago. The theatre is packed out for the next 14 weeks. It took more than £10,000 the first week. It looks like settling in for a run of at least six months.

In a way, this is sad news for wistful gamine Diane. For her Italian husband, Andrea Vico, is 3,000 miles away in London.

Another London actress joins New York's hit list. Life for Miss Cilento should be wonderful—except that success keeps her 3,000 miles from a certain Mr. Volpe.

"He is coming over to see me at Christmas," Diane said. "But Christmas is a long way off. There's just a chance he can make it sooner. I don't know."

Every day Andrea telephones to Diane at her Manhattan hotel. And sometimes I call him, too, she said. Their separation was just "one of those things," she explained. "He has just got his permit to work in England translating for Sir Alexander Korda. So he couldn't come to America. And I signed my contract for this play before we got married."

Just as in London, glamorous Helen of Troy is an off-beat Brando-ish character off-stage. She is completely unspooled by the adulation she is getting here.

EXERCISE For exercise here she likes to go to a dance ranch and gallop around like a female Dury Craycock, or his Australian equivalent.

She hates to travel in taxis. "I always know the way to places better than the drivers," so she intends to get around the way she did in London—on an Italian motor-scooter. But Ives, the tip-running father in Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," did that for a while, but couldn't take the New York traffic. Diane thinks she is made of sterner stuff.

"The only trouble is that these things are so expensive here," she said. "They cost just over £130."

## BLACK-FRINGED

Those enormous black-fringed orbs of hers (she says they are green, or maybe maroon glass) take it all in with the sophistication of a girl who has travelled the globe, attended an American girls' school while her doctor father, Sir Raphael Cilento, was a member of Australia's UN delegation, and toured the eastern states "stew hat circuit" as a theatrical company's assistant electrician on one-night stands.

"This taught me," she says. "Implicity, 'how to stay in the lights when on stage.'"

Diane has just celebrated her 22nd birthday.

Then came what to me was the most exciting time of all. Across the lawns under the flowering trees, within the reeded walls of the inner court, comes an elusive echoing sound. The amandinda—a kind of xylophone with a sound rather like Chinese windharps, the scented trees and rippling music, give a magic atmosphere. The amandinda is fascinating to look at—two stems of a banana tree support a row of graduated tubes of hollow wood, from between which sprout reeds like an arch of whistles, on either side of which sit three or four Bagande playing ceaselessly.

## Strange Harps

The special battery of drums of the Kabaka are housed near by in a rectangular pavilion of reeds. Starting with the faintest sound they rise into a crescendo of rhythm. The Kabaka is an expert on the drums himself, and nothing gives the drummers more delight than when he joins in.

One sacred drum, a tall cylindrical shape of carved wood stretched with the skin of a lizard, must not be touched by anyone but its special master. Its sound is clear and staccato. A circle of Baganda sit squatting before the Old Palace, and sometimes under the gabled portico decorated with reeds the Kabaka sits watching dances or listening to the music of strange harps which are of the same design as those found in the Egyptian tombs.

Suddenly out of the darkness appear figures who fling themselves at his feet and it all seems so perfectly fitting as he smiles and talks to them. The Presser of Clothes, a wonderful old character with a white beard who had been servant to the Kabaka's father Daudi Chwa, mimed like a jester and offered me a drink of banana wine (not my cup of tea).

## Spiced Dishes

Other refreshments and jugs of wine were brought in the Angel Gabriel.

Informal meals were served: delicious kinds of curried rice with spices and grated coconut, and the special Kiganda dish of green bananas cooked in banana leaves of which I am glad to have the recipe.

Undoubtedly by the continual ritual ceremonies which would exhaust most people, the Kabaka takes it all in his stride, and one comes away feeling that a glimpse into the Court of King Solomon would not have been more exciting.



"Home we go—to the consoling annual commentary on how they don't make cars like they used to."

London Express Service

What Will His Views Be Like

# IF ADLAI GETS INTO THE WHITE HOUSE?

By Rene MacColl

ADLAI STEVENSON, the blue-eyed, articulate, and highly intelligent Chicago lawyer, will announce next month that he intends to "run" for the American presidency.

And he firmly believes that he will win the nomination to "run" at next summer's Democratic Party convention in steamy Chicago—and, what is more, that he will beat whatever champion the Republicans send to the autumn election.

It looks as though he will encounter Richard Nixon, the youngling Vice-President of America. Nobody in the Republican side is really "sold"

on Nixon, but it is a question of "who else?"

One or two moderately dark horses can be heard neighing in the stables.

People talk, none too convincingly, of thrusting Milton Eisenhower, the President's favourite brother and respected political counsellor, forward as a candidate. "There's magic in the name," they insist. Something tells me the magic will go sour.

★ ★ ★ If it is Stevenson against Nixon my money would be hesitatingly on the witty and original Stevenson. And suppose he does get into the White House, what would it mean for Britain? I think that I can give you a line on Stevenson's thinking.

has all been talk, a series of postures and gestures which have lulled some people into a sense of false security and completely baffled a whole lot of other people.

1 EAST v. WEST, Stevenson Administration waited far too long before it agreed to meet the Russians at Geneva last summer; then, having met them, swung much too violently the other way into a "Hearts and Flowers" atmosphere, and is now busily trying to swing the pendulum part of the way back once more.

But in spite of all the "Hearts and Flowers" there have been previous few solid and visible achievements. It

mean for Britain? I think that I can give you a line on Stevenson's thinking.

Stevenson, had he been at the helm in America, would have been in favour of approaching the Russians long before the Geneva get-together. Instead of approaching them on a vague and generalised basis, he would have done so purely and simply in the field of disarmament—because he feels strongly that disarmament would get to the root of nearly all evils in world power politics today and because he also thinks that the Russians—as does the West—want disarmament not only on moral grounds but from hard economic necessity too.

★ ★ ★ The world—America's allies as well as her potential foes—was constantly made uneasy by what sounded like threats of drastic impending action.

2 AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, Stevenson thinks that the Republican Administration took much too long to rid itself of the menacing tone which it adopted earlier. There was too much in Washington which savoured of sabre-rattling.

The world—America's allies as well as her potential foes—was constantly made uneasy by what sounded like threats of drastic impending action. The Democrats feel that while there must be no lack of strength, it is undesirable to be always "cocking a snook" at someone.

3 TRADE POLICY TOWARDS BRITAIN, The Democrats feel that the Republicans pay lip service to the idea of "trade, not aid," but that whenever it comes to the point, such as the outcry for higher tariffs on British bicycles or the rejection of the low tender by the British company on the Chief Joseph Dam, the Republicans will invariably renege.

The Democrats are well aware that this serves only to irritate and dismay America's allies. Stevenson personally is in favour of a generous tariff policy, but he entertains no illusions about the attitude on this matter that any U.S. Congress ever likely to be elected will adopt.

So Stevenson feels strongly that America's allies should be told "what the score is" without equivocation. He says: "Let's come right out and tell Britain: 'We don't really want your bids at all for projects such as the Chief Joseph Dam. You are wasting your time.'"

"This is more honest, at least, than falsely encouraging the British. Let Britain know where Uncle Sam stands, and, what's more, let us arrange for him to keep on standing in the same place for more than five years at a time!"

★ ★ ★ Most people think it is to be dead-end isolationism. "China—Not go Stevenson," "China—Communist rule!"

land" is traditionally the heartland of isolationism.)

There has, thinks Stevenson, lately been a recrudescence of isolationism. McCarthy is far from finished. The Old Adam (American style) lurks just below the surface of inter-abilities.

There is, thinks the front-runner of the Democratic Party, a real danger that if something dramatic and discouraging happens in Europe—Italy going Communist, for instance—America might disgustfully withdraw her troops from Europe and curl in behind her shell.

★ ★ ★

DURING his recent visit to the United States, Roving Reporter Rene MacColl stopped off in Chicago, heart of America's Mid-West—and home of Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for the American Presidency in 1952, and almost certainly again next year.

The heart attack suffered by Republican President Eisenhower had two immediate political effects: (1) The presidential campaign, which was expected to be one of the shortest in U.S. history, instantly started nearly a year ahead of time. (2) The prominent men engaged in the present silent struggle for power agreed tacitly that it would be only proper, in view of the President's illness, to refrain as far as possible from public comment on electioneering topics. For that reason, this article by MacColl cannot be "directly attributed" to any one man. But it can be taken as representing the views of Mr Stevenson, who now stands a better-than-even chance of being the next U.S.A. President.

Well, that's what Adlai Stevenson thinks. My own belief, for what it is worth, is that we have in the United States a staunch and completely dependable ally, whatever party is in power.

Republicans, Democrats—what's the difference? They are all Americans, and I think that, if a crisis were to come, they would act just about the same towards Britain.

I do think, though, that Stevenson has a point when he says it would be only frank to tell us what the score is on tariffs, bids for U.S. power projects, and so on. That makes sense.

And that reminds us that while a great and respected ally has every right to do whatever she wishes concerning her trade and her tariffs—so have we. We can use tariffs, if we can find the determination, as an instrument to give us more prosperity, greater strength, and a more powerful voice in the world.

★ ★ ★ Most people think it is to be dead-end isolationism. "China—Not go Stevenson," "China—Communist rule!"

## COMMUNISTS LOSE SUPPORT IN INDONESIA

By Walter Kolarz

DURING recent weeks the situation in Indonesia has caused great disappointment and concern to international Communism.

Until the end of July this year, Communists all over the world anticipated that the country would be an easy prey. The nationalist Sastroamidjojo Government, which was then in power in Indonesia, did more or less what the Communists expected it to do in the field of foreign policy, and therefore had their support. They were convinced that the Prime Minister, Ali Sastroamidjojo, would ultimately turn out to be the Indonesian Kerensky—

only more obliging and cooperative, since Kerensky was a staunch opponent of Bolshevism.

There was little doubt in the Communist mind that the tactics of peaceful penetration would be as successful in Indonesia as the open armed struggle had been in China and North Vietnam.

## Many assets

The ranks of the Communist Party of Indonesia were swelling steadily. By the spring of 1955, it was larger than any other

Communist Party outside the Sino-Soviet bloc except those of Italy and France. It controlled, and still controls the trade union organisation, SOBSI, with a nominal membership of three million, and a so-called Democratic Peasant Alliance, which claims over two million supporters.

With so many assets in their hands, the Indonesian Communists felt that the way would be clear for the establishment of an Indonesian People's Republic. Indonesia, with all its inestimable economic wealth, its tin and rubber, would cease to be an independent State and would become a satellite of Russia and China.

But since the end of July, developments in Indonesia have taken an entirely new course. The nationalist government, which depended on Communist support, resigned because of disagreements with the army, and the new coalition government of Dr Harahap is based on the principal anti-Communist forces of the country—the Moslem Party ("Masjumi") and the Indonesian Socialists.

Sudden change This sudden change of the Indonesian political scene must have come as a shock to the Soviet Union and China.

Last May, Pravda published an article which described the Masjumi Party as a "reactionary Moslem" Party, expressing the interests of the Dutch-American imperialists, and the big landowners. The same article referred to the Opposition in Indonesia as "Chiang Kai-shek agents and traitors."

And now the very people who have been abused in such an outpoken way in the columns

of the central organ of the Soviet Communist Party are holding the decisive governmental posts in Indonesia. This creates a most awkward and embarrassing situation for the Soviet Communists, who have so far failed to produce an explanation to their public as to how the Indonesian Government could so easily fall into the hands of "traitors."

The embarrassment was reflected in the articles which the Soviet press devoted to the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Indonesian Republic. Although this event was celebrated only a few days after the formation of the new Government, both Pravda and Izvestia ignored the latest Indonesian events. Izvestia even went on paying tribute to the Sastroamidjojo government, but some of the Tass messages which the Soviet press published under a Djakarta dateline clearly expressed Soviet Russia's displeasure at the changes in Indonesia.

## Anger, dismay

They took great pains to pick out unfavourable Indonesian press statements, asserting that the Cabinet had no influence among the people and that it had links with foreign circles.

In fact there has not been any proper editorial comment in the Soviet press. However, certain Communist newspapers in the satellite countries have been much less guarded. They have clearly expressed their anger and dismay at the Communist setback in Indonesia.

An article which Neues Deutschland, the chief mouthpiece of the East German Communists, published in August was characteristic in this respect. It alleged that Indonesia's new government was acting on foreign orders and that it had embarked on a rule of terror, which would render free elections impossible. The Communists are, it was said, being driven to a comeback, and they may try to stage a comeback by other means, and in the use of such "other means," the Indonesian Communists have outpoken way in the columns



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## SATURDAY'S RUGGER

# Arunta's Victory Over The RAF Island The Day's Biggest Upset

By "PAK LO"

Of all the results of games played on Saturday the defeat of the RAF Island by HMAS Arunta was the biggest upset. Classified by the Navy experts as a "fairly good side," they completely outplayed the Airmen in every department, and fully deserved their victory.

The Airmen on the other side of the harbour, RAF Mainland, also failed to register a win against 48 Brigade, while the Navy drew with the 27 Brigade and the other two games, as prophesied, resulted in a win for the Police over the Airmen and the Gunners, who comfortably retained their unbeaten record by beating H.K. & K. Garrison by 25 points to 3.

One point that I feel should be mentioned before commenting on the various games is the fact that many of the fifteen playing on Saturday failed to turn up on time.

Either that or some of their members straggled up anything up to half an hour after the game has begun.

The Navy on Saturday was one of the teams in question, and a well known referee was heard to remark that it was no longer a case of "The Navy's here. No need to worry," but a question of "Where's the Navy? Start worrying."

In the case in point there was a reasonable excuse, but it is fairly safe to say that if most of the teams who turn up late would instead of having a lunch time siesta, there would be fewer complaints by opponents, referees and spectators.

## HMAS Arunta v. RAF Island

The result was never in doubt in this game, for right from the start the Australians flung themselves into the game with verve and dash that has long been missing from local rugby.

Their tackling was excellent, and before one of the Airmen with the ball could move more than a couple of yards he was well and truly tackled and pinned to the ground.

Admittedly there were a lot of penalties awarded against the Australians, but these were mainly due to lack of knowledge of the laws and over-enthusiasm to get at the man with the ball.

Three men stood out in the Arunta's fifteen. The full back, McLean, who with a very safe pair of hands and some nice touch kicking took care of the more dangerous attacks by RAF Island.

Burke, one of the centre three, had a terrific burst of speed, though he looked awkward when running, but it was completely deceptive as the RAF found to their cost.

And finally the fly half, Cheetham, stood out with his pippy breaks through the centre, and his neat handling of his three. The lineouts, set scrums and loose mauls all resulted in the same thing time and again. Arunta got the ball, and off they went.

The RAF on the other hand, never settled down and their three half was poor. Not only did they get little of the ball, but when they got it they did nothing constructive with it.

Their tackling in defence never reached the high standard of the Arunta's back division, and their forwards gave them little backing.

The first score came from a three move from the RAF 25 and Williams went over, but the conversion was missed, 3-0.

For a while the RAF held the ball, then another three move from a scrum on the RAF 25 saw Cheetham streak over, and later convert his own try, 6-0.

Two minutes passed and then the movement was repeated exactly.

With the exception that this time it was Tedham who scored and Cheetham converted, 13-0.

In the second half the RAF rallied for a short time, but this did not last long, and from a lineout on the RAF 25 Collins raced through to score. Nobody seemed capable of stopping him. Cheetham converted, 16-0.

Then McLean dropped a lovely penalty goal from about 30 yards out to make it 21-0, and finally from a five-yard scrum Jones went over well out, 24-0 as the conversion was missed.

RAF Mainland v. 48 Brigade

This was a good game, but again the Airmen fully deserved to lose. For although their forwards dominated the scrums the backs played like a shower of schoolgirls on a day's outing and completely nullified the hard work put in by the back.

The lineouts came out about even and as a result the 48 Brigade had a fairly good supply of the ball, and Moore and Blincoe in the centre of the three line put their opportunities to good use and they were able to go through the efforts to cullide them that the RAF backs thought represented tackling.

The 48 Brigade three never looked better, but that was natural as there was no comparison between them and the Airmen. The Airmen finally lost by 11 points to 8, but had it not been for the RAF forwards the score would have reached much larger proportions.

Navy v. 27 Brigade

There was plenty of action in this game as the two

teams sent their three rushing away again and again, but neither side could finish off their moves.

The Navy centres, Lloyd and Hewitt, were without doubt the best on the field, but their wings lacked speed in the attack and could not keep up with the centre.

Ahead of them Smithfield played a wonderful game. His passing was clean and crisp, his kicking was always used for a tactical advantage, and he covered well in defence and made many a fine opening.

The Navy forwards were the better in the loose and the set scrums, but the Brigade forwards got the ball in the lineouts by 2 to 1.

Of the 27th's XV, Blackburn was good as usual, but moving into the wing was an error for his skill was more needed in the centre, and on the wing he did not see as much of the ball as he would have had he been in the centre. The other good man on the field was McGahey in the forwards.

For the first half the 27th were on top and when Blackburn burst over the line he was met by a penalty in the first half they looked certain to win. But in the second half for some reason they faded slowly but surely from the scene, and the Navy were unlucky to score only once in the second half for they were all over the field trying to find an opening.

The Navy 25 the 27th were given two penalty attempts in quick succession and Blackburn converted the second when he kicked. As a result the Navy were again penalised for feet up, and again Blackburn added two more points with a 40-yard kick, 6-0.

Then in the closing minutes of the first half the Navy set out to put on the pressure, and from the 25 sent their three off from a scrum, but a pass was fumbled and it looked as if a good chance had been thrown away. But up popped Smithfield to take over and nip down the wing to score, 9-0.

With the 27th attacking, the Navy leaved the 27th penalty attempt and kicked a scrum to send Galt to within ten yards of the line. But the lineout from the lineout to Smithfield who whipped through to score well out. The conversion was missed, 9-3.

Police v. Club

The Police were because they tackled. The Club lost because they did not. As simply as that can this game be summed up.

The first half was fairly even. In the second half the Club were seldom in their own half, but against one of the strongest and steepest defences the Police have ever put up the Club could not break through.

The Police were penalised quite a lot, but each time it was deep in the Club's half of the field, where the little danger from the kick remained.

The Club deserve one bit of praise in particular. Not once, I repeat that NOT ONCE were they penalised for an infringement. Not only was this amazing, it was very creditable and it would seem that last time the laws of the game are beginning to be studied and played to. If only more teams would copy the Club's Saturday example.

One rather strange switch was tried out by the Police in the first half, and that was to have Johnston go to fly half behind Lloyd, but in the second half he dropped back to his usual position of full back, where he had a grand game.

The lineouts were equal, but Knight playing for the first time with a good back behind him, outhooked Cunningham 2-1.

In the fourth minute of the game the Police attacked and Marsh was sent away and scored in the corner. The conversion was missed, 3-0.

Just before halftime O'Kelly missed a penalty from the Police 25 in the second half the ball went into action and arrived on the Police 25. And there they stuck. They tried everything they knew to break open that stalwart defence, but failed time and again.

Finally on the 25 O'Kelly was given a chance with a penalty on the wing. He made no mistake with the difficult kick to level the score. But that was the line and the Club and the Police forwards took the ball at their feet and swept up the field.

Roberts managed to hold their attack, assisted strongly by two given. But finally the ball went over the dead ball line, and from the drop out the Police took the ball at their feet and swept up the field.

Gunners v. H.K. & K. Garrison

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Once again most of the Gunners' fifteen merit mention, but particularly the three, and the full back. The Gunners' forwards were far and away the best, though Phillips gave them a lot of trouble in the lineouts, but eventually they got the upper hand of him.

mentioned that Glen and Parkinson would be playing opposite one another. They did indeed, and Glen got ninety per cent of the ball and some of his passes were a joy to behold.

Parkinson, on the other hand, had to cope with a minimum share of the ball from the scrums, and an awkwardly shared back ball from the lineouts now and again.

His passes were not as good as Glen's but as his forwards were slow in getting the ball back he was always harassed by the wing forwards. But when he did get a chance he seized it with both hands and made openings all over the place, but his three were slow off the mark, and gave the Gunners the chance to catch them.

Both sides tackled well, but as the Garrison tried in the second half the Gunners took full control and added some more points quite easily.

The necessary ten minutes having passed and Gerard having missed a penalty the Gunners came to, and attacked to within five yards of the line. The ball came out, there was a perfect free move and Gerard sent Mauder over in the corner. Gerard converted, 3-0.

From the kick-off the ball went into touch on the Gunners' 25 and there the Garrison were awarded a penalty. Phillips converted, 6-0.

Gunners attacked again and ten yards inside the Garrison the Gunners were given a penalty for offside, and Gerard converted, 8-3.

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Tung Chung	4.30	Kap Sul Mun	9.15
Arriving Tai O	5.45	Arriving Hongkong	10.30

## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

NEW YORK  
COTTON  
MARKET  
REVIEW

By William T. Plunkett

New York, Nov. 6.  
Cotton prices pulled in opposite directions for the second week in a row, swinging over a range of \$5 a bale.

At Friday's close the list ruled net 37 points higher to 24 point lower, or up \$1.35 to off \$1.20 a bale from the preceding week. Evening-up operations before the government's fourth crop estimate of the season scheduled for Tuesday, Nov. 8, accounted for a good part of the activity.

Although cotton is a legal holiday in the state of New York, the exchange decided to remain open for the report so as to afford the industry the same facilities.

## OPTIMISTIC PROSPECTS

While the increasing optimism crop prospects weighed on the market, the government's fourth estimate of the season scheduled for Tuesday, Nov. 8, accounted for a good part of the activity.

Shippers covering against export commitments to Korea and Japan and Yugoslavia, and against an expanding rate of textile sales, to prop the nearby market.

Spot December went over 33 1/2 cents, a point, the average government loan rate to show a cumulative recovery of more than \$15 a bale from the season's low of 30 3/4 cents made on Oct. 3.

A steady change in the stock of certificated cotton available for contract delivery, and the speed-up in producer entries under the government loan programme, generated a good part of the price-lifting power in the nearby market.

## SPREAD WIDENS

While nearby December and March were going up, the new December delivery was going down. The spread between the two positions widened to around \$25 a bale, compared with a spread of about \$17 a bale a week ago.

Technicians speculated late in the week on whether the prevailing intra-crop discount did not anticipate some of the possibilities for lower government loan rate in the next crop.

Looking ahead to the government crop report on Tuesday, the private surveys ranged from 14,300,000 up to 14,900,000 bales, with the average guess of 71 members of the New York Cotton Exchange at 14,540,000 bales. The government's October estimate was 13,200,000 bales. Last year's crop was 13,000,000 bales.—United Press.

The Toughest  
Congressional  
Battle

Washington, Nov. 6.  
Chairman James P. Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee today said that one of the toughest congressional battles now shaping up is over efforts to impose quotas and higher tariffs on imports.

He said the issue strikes at the foundations of President Eisenhower's foreign policy. Mr. Richards, hard-pressed by textile interests in his own district to impose restrictions on Japanese textile imports, said, however, the present flexible tariff arrangement must be maintained.

US industry, which is building up surpluses has got to sell abroad, he said, but can't do so by reverting to the old high tariff policy. "That's what Eisenhower is right," he said. "If they don't give and take, they're crazy."

If quotas are imposed on one item, "all the lobbies will get together, and the first thing you know we're going to revert to the old tariff policy," Mr. Richards said.

US industry already has protection against unfair foreign competition in "peril point" and anti-dumping provisions, he said.

Mr. Richards spearheaded foreign policy legislation through the House under both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.—United Press.

## US Economy Overcomes Uncertainty

FOREIGN GOODS WILL HAVE  
BIG SHARE OF  
CHRISTMAS MARKETS

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Nov. 6.

An aura of contentment appears to have settled over the US economy.

Gone are many of the political and economic uncertainties which seemed so troublesome to many on news of President Eisenhower's illness several weeks ago.

Businessmen now continue to map huge expansion programmes, seemingly confident of the nation's growth in population and consumer demand.

They show more concern with the long-range implications of atomic power and automation with changing new industrial processes and sales techniques. There is more concern with cost-cutting possibilities, with new emphasis on the dynamic potentialities inherent in the US business machine.

And jobs continue at peak level. Money is plentiful. People show no signs of pulling back on their purse strings. Retailers are looking ahead to one of the merriest and most profitable Christmas seasons in years, and foreign imports will probably get the big share in the Yuletide bonanza, culminating what appears to have been a major effort by American retailers to shoot every possible gift into the latest gadgets from all over the world.

## Not Worried

Experts do not seem worried about the vulnerability of the US economy. The strength of the economy appears to be something more and more people are taking for granted. There is growing assurance that the US Government can, with its credit policy, so manipulate the economy as to forestall any major inflationary-deflationary trend.

Typical of thinking today is that of many financial institutions—that the government's recent anti-inflation moves appear to be meeting with success. Further affirmation of the high level of business activity came last week from the First National City Bank of New York. A special compilation of some 740 corporate earnings reports published to date gives a combined net income of about \$2,600,000,000 after taxes in the third quarter, a decrease of 5 per cent from the second quarter but a boost of 33 per cent from the third quarter of 1954.

The net income for the first nine months totaled \$7,700,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent over the same period of 1954. Four out of five reporting companies registered gains over

last year in both the third quarter and nine months.

Bearing out the trend towards more efficient operations, the Bank found that the improvement in dollar earnings of these firms resulted largely from saving stemming from operations at virtually full operations. Here are some of the net percentage changes of earnings for the first nine months of 1955, compared with 1954.

## Comparisons

Beverages, up 20; textiles and apparel, up 88; paper and allied products, up 21; tires and rubber products, up 20; chemical products, up 34; iron and steel, up 85; machinery, up 10; automobiles and trucks, up 56; mining and quarrying, up 44; railroads, up 58; telephone and telegraph, up 21.

Some quarters worried more in effect about efforts of governments elsewhere in the demand with a spiraling inflation. Many felt this problem might be more acute abroad than in the United States, as booming stock prices new wage demands, rising prices pose new and additional difficulties for many nations in West Europe and in Asia.

"So far, developments in other countries are not likely to put any more than a slight crimp in the favourable economic outlook for the United States. Some slowing down of the boom here is likely. This would be healthy. It would pave the way for greater forward strides later on. The stock market here may be expected to reflect any such developments," Standard & Poor's Reports said.

Noting that foreign security market trends are significant indicators of important economic and political trends outside the United States, and on occasion, call the turn on events sooner than the American market.

"Because of the importance of the United States in the world

economy, however, the American market is the world leader. Foreign stock prices are often affected by developments here. Such a situation is likely to continue, although perhaps to a lesser degree as (1) the free world economy adjusts to new conditions and (2) greater variations in economic trends between separate countries are reflected in corporation earnings and dividends in those nations."

There has been a developing interest among American investors in the so-called "foreign" private US investments abroad which rose nearly 3 billion in 1954 to a total of 26.8 billion, and purchase of foreign stocks were stepped up in the first half of 1955.

Whether or not this popularity will continue "remains to be seen," Standard notes.

"Price declines in foreign markets and accompanying economic problems have dampened enthusiasm for European stocks. Future action by American investors however, is likely to reflect (1) foreign prospects and (2) the relative position of individual foreign equities versus American stocks as regards current and prospective net returns.

"Although the speculative enthusiasm of the recent boom is missing, foreign securities which have active markets and which offer relatively attractive returns and/or profit opportunities probably will continue to be singled out for favourable attention here. Further growth of private US investment in foreign securities is believed to be in long-term prospect."

The agency suggested that any commitments in foreign stocks, should be a very small percentage of each portfolio.

## Ample Opportunity

"The average American investor," it added, "can find ample opportunities in the United States; he does not need to look outside for his investments or speculation."

The reverse is more likely, Standard notes, adding:

"Nevertheless, when the tone of economic dispatches, from a whole group of countries changes from glowing enthusiasm to worried criticism, the matter deserves attention. This may be only a temporary phase, but if the economic difficulties and the more cautious are extended, the international repercussions could be quite substantial.—United Press.

The Bank Of England  
Statement

London, Nov. 6.  
The Bank of England statement for the week ended Nov. 2, read as follows:

Note in circulation	1,770,270,070
Public deposits	1,168,072
Private deposits	315,100
Government securities	288,214,954
Other securities	82,033,790
Receipts	32,010,970
Rate	—United Press.

The Bank Of France  
Statement

Paris, Nov. 6.  
The Bank of France statement for the week ended Oct. 27, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	207,000,000,000
Total foreign currencies	15,852,291,000
Total bills discounted	1,801,000,000,000
High balances abroad	808,000,000,000
Advance to Stabilisation Fund	228,500,000,000
Reserve fund	1,000,000,000,000
Bank note in circulation	8,000,000,000,000
Same period last year	7,900,000,000,000
Current accounts and deposits	1,800,000,000,000
	—United Press.

Brazil Coffee  
Exports Up

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 6.  
The Brazilian Coffee Institute announced today that a total of 1,877,888 bags of coffee were exported from all Brazilian ports during the month of October.

This total raises coffee export for the first four months of the coffee year, which began on July 1, to 6,857,000 bags compared to only 2,838,000 for the same period last year.—United Press.

RESTORE  
US WOOL  
TARIFFS

Washington, Nov. 6.  
Representatives of domestic wool and wool yarn producers asked today that 1930 tariff rates on the products be restored rather than allowing present tariffs to be reduced.

They appeared during hearings before the US Tariff Commission and the inter-departmental Committee on Reciprocity Information, which are investigating a long list of products on which new reductions may be negotiated soon under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. J.A. Crowder, representing the Boston and Philadelphia Trade and Textile Association and the National Trade Association, asked both the Commission and the Committee to recommend against any further reductions in the tariff.

## Vital To Defence

"We urge, moreover," he added, "that you consider seriously the necessity of a restoration of the tariff rates imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930 on wool textiles, if the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry of this country is to survive."

"The textile industry of the United States, universally recognized as vital to the national defense is currently in a condition of severe depression," he testified.

"The influx of imports from low wage foreign countries is a major cause of this depression, although admittedly not the only one. We believe that it is manifestly contrary to the national interest to adopt any governmental policy which will, or even may place this industry in further jeopardy."

## Jap Competition

He said the industry is particularly worried about the threat of Japanese import competition because of the "astonishing disparity between our wage costs and theirs." Sir Edwin Wilkinson, executive Vice-President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said his association sincerely endorses proper effort to stimulate world trade, but added:

"At the same time we oppose not only further reductions in the duties on wool yarns, for example, but also argue that the duty should be increased or other measures taken in the national interest to avert further contraction in our woolen and worsted manufacturing plant resulting in part from unfair competition from abroad."—United Press.

Singapore Rubber  
Market

Singapore, Nov. 6.  
The market slumped on better overseas advices with good turnover. Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Nov. 114 1/2-115 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. Nov. 113 1/2-114 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb. Nov. 107-108
Spot rubber unbleached
Plant crops
No. 1 sale crop

United Press.

US RAW COTTON  
EXPORTS

New York, Nov. 6.  
Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bills by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1955-56 season to Nov. 1 were as follows:

British	30,741
Continental	50,071
Japan	10,713
Canada	8,234
Same period last year	87,754
Total for season	99,559
excluding liners	—United Press.

## LONDON MARKETS

Middle East Subdues  
Initial Rally

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 6.  
The improved gold and dollar position and the sharp recovery of sterling provided the background to the London Stock Exchange rally in the middle of last week. Later, however, the Middle East outbreak subdued the markets.

Business was thin and bear closing was at least partially responsible for the rally which followed the initial fall of prices.

Second thoughts on the budget—which on reflection seemed less innocuous than investors had first thought—and nervousness at the mounting Middle East crisis caused a shaky start.

There was a marked change in sentiment however, when the new account opened on Wednesday.

Although Mr. Butler had foreboded an improvement in the gold and dollar position in his speech on Monday, the actual outcome for October was better than the City had anticipated. The net loss of dollars was smaller than the amount paid during the month to the European Payments Union by \$85 million. Excluding \$3 million defence aid by sterling area's account with the dollar area was, therefore, in surplus to the tune of \$29 million last month.

## Crossed Line

At the same time sterling crossed the line of official parity with the dollar for the first time since last May, indicating that whatever consternation they were causing at home the budget measures were at least having the desired effect on foreign opinion.

Government securities registered gains of up to 12s 6d and industrial improved along a broad front, adding 1.9 to the Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares.

Some of these gains were lost the next day when the Middle East flare-up caused renewed nervousness. This, and fears of

West German  
Stocks Slump  
\$1 Billion

Frankfurt, Nov. 6.  
West German stocks slumped more than one billion dollars in the past two months as labour troubles and fears of industrial over-expansion shook public confidence in booming industrial and other securities, the Rhein-Main Bank reported today.

Approximately 4,400,000,000 marks in security values were written off during that period as the market tumbled from its highest postwar stand on Aug. 31. Stocks dropped an average of 17.8 per cent in value during that time, the Bank added.

Indications were that the slump may be picking up speed. Last Wednesday, stocks dropped 800,000,000 marks in value on a single day. This was shortly after Ruhr labour troubles produced announced production cutbacks of 12 and 20 per cent because of "export difficulties."

## CAPITAL INCREASE

West German securities, some of which have trebled in value since the currency reform in 1948, were still 1,800,000,000 marks higher than at the end of 1954, but at least half of this can be attributed to increase in capitalisation.

The stock values drop reflected the general uncertainty of the industrial picture in booming West Germany at this time. The big metal workers union is demanding a substantial wage boost and threatening to strike, the miners are dissatisfied with a wage contract they signed only a year ago, and other unions are complaining about cost of living and "starvation" bonuses.—United Press.

Norway Announces  
New Taxes

Oslo, Nov. 6.  
The government of Premier Einar Gerhardsen imposed a new set of taxes on Norway's three million people yesterday in a move expected to bring some 60,000,000 extra kroner (US\$8,500,000) into the nation's coffers.

In a surprise move Finance Minister Mons Lid announced the changes in Parliament. They have been introduced, informed sources said, to offset a mounting threat of inflation caused by rising costs of living and a rash of wage demands from unions.

The most far-reaching of the new measures was a two per cent increase in the tax on Norwegian freight incomes from shipping. The new tax, which will operate only from today until July 1, 1956, is nevertheless expected to bring in an extra 25,000,000 kroner (US\$3,500,000).—United Press.

Brainwaves  
Earn Big  
Money

Melbourne, Nov. 6.  
The setting up of a National Suggestion Bureau was announced in a broadcast by the Victorian Employers' Association.

Mr. S. Gilmour, the Association spokesman, spoke of valuable benefits from employees' "brainwaves" and of the "tidy sums" collected for suggestions by workers.

He cited £A40,000 paid to staff members of General Motors-Holden for production and efficiency ideas since 1950 and £A1,000 paid to two men in a paper mill for a simple notion to prevent wrinkling and waste of paper.

Brainwaves had saved six Victorian manufacturers £A1 million in ten years, he said. A National Suggestion Bureau, Mr. Gilmour said, would be a step in raising national production and efficiency.—China Mail Special.

STRIKE PAY  
FOR 1954

London, Nov. 6.  
British trade unions laid out £482,000 in strike pay to their members last year—the highest since the general strike of 1926. The Communist-led Electrical Trades Union paid out more than any other union—£191,000.—Reuter.

## A NEW COMPANY?

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# CHINA MAIL

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1955

**SHEAFFER'S**  
**ADMIRAL SNORKEL PEN**

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### Tim Marks Time

**T**IM is an Irishman from County Wexford, but the chief love of his life is the British Army. Three times Tim has joined the Army, and three times left when his terms of service ended, with the thanks of all the generals for his help in winning their wars, or as near to that as a man can get these days — a character marked "Very good."

In between soldiering Tim has occupied himself in a variety of ways. From time to time he has returned to Wexford — and a fine sort of hero's welcome they gave him there.

The first time he went, Tim's welcome took the form of being put on probation for shop-breaking, and the next time it was hard labour for forgery.

#### INGRATITUDE

**M**EN possessed of less patience than Tim might have cut out their homeland from further consideration after such rough treatment. But next time Tim left the Army, he went back again to Wexford. That time, he got 12 months' hard labour for attempted shop-breaking.

When he had served the sentence, Tim turned his back on his native land. He came to London, meaning to sample life here as a civilian.

Almost before he had a chance to do so, the ungrateful English were appealing their Irish cousin. Tim was sentenced to 18 months' prison for stealing a cheque book and using the cheques it contained to his own temporary advantage.

#### A LESSON

"It would serve them right," Tim thought, when he came out of prison next, "if I never joined any of their armies any more."

And for a time he did just that — remained a civilian. He got a job as a kitchen-porter in a block of flats in St. James's. There, Tim shared a room with a workmate whose peculiar habit it was to use as a savings-bank an old gramophone he kept in his room. Tim thought of the noises he had seen men employ in barracks-rooms round the world, to keep their money.

Never, he thought, had he met anyone mad enough to think of a portable gramophone as a safe-deposit. He decided his roommate needed to be taught a lesson, and one day he helped himself to the 45 the gramophone contained.

#### FOOTSLLOGGING

**W**ITH the money Tim took himself to Southend and treated himself to a wonderful short week-end there. When the last penny of his workmate's savings was spent Tim set out to walk to London. The urge to join up hid came upon him again.

He took the wrong turning somewhere and found himself at last in Chislehurst, and by that time, for all his fine careers as an infantryman, his feet were on the verge of mauling. He could walk no further.

Wearily, Tim hobbled into a police station and gave himself up for his London crime. A London policeman was sent for who escorted Tim to Bow Street and produced him in the dock there next morning.

#### TIME TO THINK

**T**IM's story was told to Mr K. Barneclough, the magistrate, and Tim handsomely added a few words to the tale, saying, "I'm extremely sorry to everyone, and especially to the man I took the money from, which of course, I intend to pay back."

But the magistrate had heard of Tim's record by then. He said to the soldiering Irishman: "I don't think you're safe to be about, you know. One day you'll learn, perhaps. You'll have three months to think about it now, anyway. Go to prison for three months."

Tim nodded and limped away. A few weeks in a cell would give his feet a chance to mend. By the time he came out he should be in fine fettle for another spell of service with the Army.

## From Our Files

### 100 Years Ago

On Friday last, the British Man-of-war in harbour were adorned with flags, and a great firing guns took place, in which the Spanish steamer Jorge Juan joined. The cause of their rejoicing did not at once appear, and has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The first impression was, that Admiral Stirling desired to celebrate his safe return to winter-quarters, with the trophies of the campaign — a diplomatic curiosity from Japan, and a lot of Russians made prisoners after a fashion to satisfy the most peace-loving of the Peace Party. But in the course of the day we learned that the rejoicing was on account of the Fall of Sevastopol, of which fact it seems the Admiral has special information, which it would perhaps have been advisable to communicate to the public by a more intelligible medium than the cannon's-mouth, for to this hour people are not quite satisfied of its perfect authenticity, or that the Admiral could have had exclusive intelligence of an event, which may be reasonably anticipated, but which it will be time enough to rejoice over when it is placed beyond question.

#### CAZETTE ITEMS

Last Gazette (No 17) contains —

1. An intimation that the Buildings on the Marine Lots to be exposed to Auction on the 18th November, must be "of a construction to be approved in writing by the Surveyor General, and of the same character as those in the immediate vicinity." When the sale was first advertised, we hinted that something of the sort ought to be done, to prevent the displacement of the neighbourhood and the introduction of a class of tenants that would destroy its amenity.

2. Circulation and Reserve of the Oriental Bank Corporation in September.

3. A Translation of the Chinese community of Hongkong, against availing themselves of the protection of the British Government to plan or fit out any seditious movement against the Empire of China. The warning is extended to "persons of any other nation," but only incidentally. Perhaps something more explicit and direct is called for. But why threaten to hand offending Chinese over to be dealt with by local authorities, when for all other offences and crimes we hold Chinese, whether natives or not, and however or wherever captured, to be amenable to our laws.

#### CJ INDISPOSED

4. Notification that in consequence of the indisposition of Chief Justice Hume, a Commission to discharge the duties of his office during the October Criminal Sessions, "and no longer," has been granted to Mr Bridges, the Acting Attorney General, Mr Mercer, the Colonial Secretary, and Lieut-Colonel Hope Graham, Commanding the Forces, Mr Kingmill, Barrister, being appointed to perform the duties of Attorney General.

5. Repetition of the Advertisement of Land Sale of the 16th November.

6. Admiral Sir James Stirling's Treaty with Japan, as notified on the 14th day of October 1905, the sum and substance of which were contained in a dozen lines of our last issue. To the Treaty as now published is appended an "Exposition of the Articles" which, although a very curious commentary, is of course no part of the Treaty, but merely the Admiral's explanation of his handwork; and yet, as Sir John Bowring's Notification is expressed, one would infer that the "Exposition" as well as the "Convention" had been "agreed to by the Japanese Commissioners."

#### SATISFACTORY

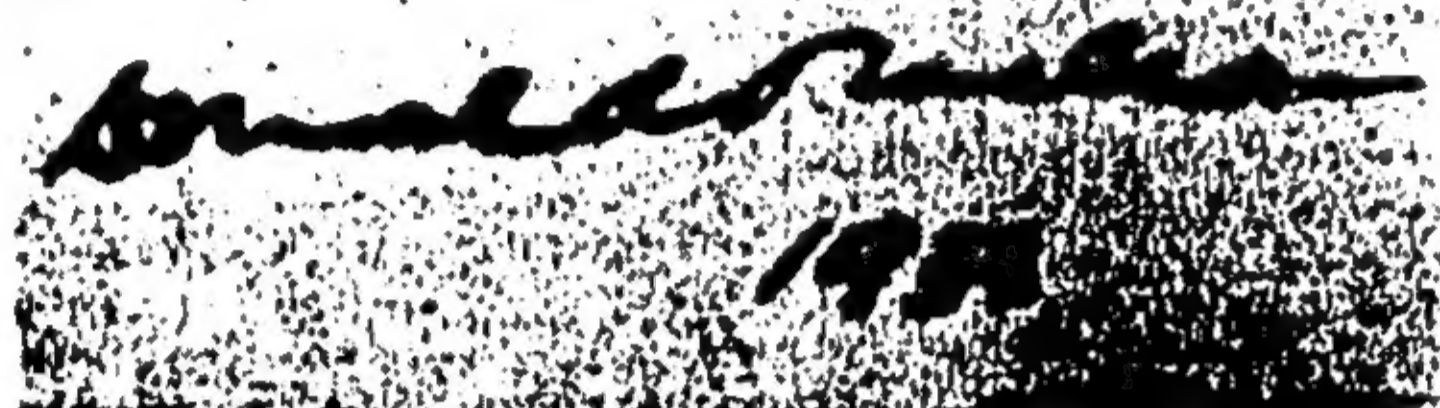
The October Session of the Criminal Court closed on Monday by Commission, the health of the Chief Justice disabling him for the duties. Every one must regret the loss, but no one can with truth, or without manifest prejudice, deny that under the Commission the judicial business has been very satisfactorily conducted, and this is a fact to be the opinion of the jurymen, who ought to be the best judges, and of course the President of the Commission.

There were thirteen cases for trial, comprising prisoners who, but for the appointment of the Commission, must have remained in goal for at any rate a month more, or indefinitely, should the Chief Justice's recovery prove slower than every one hopes it will be.

## Now 2 families share the house where the Macleans lived



A window ledge in an attic... a pile of dusty books—left behind by missing diplomat Donald Maclean. Mrs. de la Torre, who now lives in the house, opens one.



The 57-leaf signature in one of the books.

## Political Books Lie In The Dusty Attic

Beacon Shaw, the house on the hill at Tatsfield, Surrey, from which Donald Maclean vanished four years ago, still has odd links with the missing diplomat and his family. The flare-up in the Maclean-Burgess affair has aroused fresh interest in the house.

Some villagers hint that the house is haunted. Others call it by its old name—The Grange. Mrs. Malinda Maclean, the missing diplomat's American wife, left instructions that the house was to be sold if she did not return within a year. She and her three children disappeared in September 1953.

Today Beacon Shaw is divided. One part is occupied by Mr E. C. Leslie, his wife and four children, and the other by Mr Eric de la Torre, his wife and two-month-old baby son.

#### Dust, books

Mr de la Torre is an ex-Commando man and survivor of the raid on St. Nazaire. Mr Leslie was a wartime officer in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

The two young wives today spoke of the things at Beacon Shaw which would be familiar to the Macleans if they ever returned there.

Mrs Leslie led the way to an attic where there is still a pile of dusty books, several of them with Donald Maclean's signature on the flyleaf.

Among them is A Political and Social History of Modern Europe, by Carlton J. H. Hayes, published in New York, in 1918. And there is Le Siècle de la Renaissance, by L. Batiffol, published in Paris, in 1909—a Christmas present "to Donald" in 1933.

Still on the floor was an American paper-backed book, The Simple Life, by Charles Wagner.

Some books are in German. There are also volumes of poetry.

In another small loft-room, Mrs Leslie's 13-year-old son, Michael, found pieces of photographic film.

There are other reminders of the Macleans. On the wall of one of the bedrooms was written in a boyish hand: Fergus hates Donald.

In the garden there are the wrought-iron seats and the climbing bars and swings on which the Maclean children played.

Rustling on a rubbish heap is the miniature racing car which they pedalled round the garden.

Carpet is not needed on some of the floors of the house—yet are made of stout English oak.



Four-year-old Elizabeth Leslie stands beside a rusty red toy racing car that once belong to the Maclean children.



Beacon Shaw, the house on the hill 800ft. above sea level. Villagers have hinted that it is haunted.



A swing in the garden. Mrs. Leslie gives one of her children a push.

London Express Service.

## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Head Office. The latest posting times elsewhere, which, in general, are earlier than the times shown below, Particulars regarding parcel mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7**  
By Air  
Formosa, Japan, U.S.A., 6 p.m.  
Buenos Aires, 6 p.m.  
East, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.  
By Surface  
Macao, 6 p.m.

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8**  
By Air  
Thailand, 9 a.m.  
N. Honore, Australia, New Zealand, Noon.  
Guam, Hawaii, 1 p.m.  
Philippines, 1 p.m.  
Seymour, Indonesia, 2 p.m.  
Thailand, Burma, India, 2 p.m.  
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.  
Korea, 6 p.m.  
Japan, 6 p.m.  
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.  
Philippines, 6 p.m.  
By Surface  
China, Republic Republic, 8.30 a.m.  
By Air  
P. East Africa, South Africa, (N. & S. Rhodesia & Mozambique) P/P via 1. Malacca, 11 a.m.  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9**  
By Surface  
China, Republic Republic, 8.30 a.m.  
By Air  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.  
P. East Africa, Aden, Middle East, 11 a.m.

## Radio Hongkong

1.30 p.m. News, Weather Report and Special Announcements; 1.30 "BBC Concert Hall" BBC Symphony Orchestra cond. by Sir Malcolm Sargent (BBC); 2.30 Les Baxter, His Chorus and Orchestra; 3.30 "Radio Hong Kong" Chorus and his Orchestra; 3.30 Eddie Fisher sings "3, 2, 1" Vox Records; 4.30 Victor Young, His Chorus and Orchestra; 5.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 6.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 7.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 8.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 9.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 10.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 11.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 12.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 1.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 2.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 3.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 4.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 5.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 6.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 7.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 8.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 9.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 10.30 "The Sound of Music" (Recorded); 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